

## METHOD, APPARATUS AND PRODUCT FOR ACQUIRING CARDIAC IMAGES

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present disclosure relates generally to a method, apparatus, and product, for acquiring a cardiac image from a patient having a paced heart rhythm, or abnormal EKG (such as caused by Left Branch Bundle Block, Atrial fibrillation, or other heart diseases), and particularly to the processing of a gated electrocardiogram signal, from a patient having a paced heart rhythm or abnormal EKG, for improving the quality of the cardiac image.

[0002] Patients having cardiac electrical abnormalities, such as from pacemakers, Left Branch Bundle Block, Right Branch Bundle Block, intra ventricular conduction defect, or any other form of conduction defect disease, are often candidates for undergoing cardiac computed tomography (CT) imaging to assess the effectiveness of pacing therapy, particularly in biventricular pacing. Two factors that are taken into consideration in medical imaging are image quality and radiation exposure. To improve image quality, cardiac imaging in most modalities, such as CT, magnetic resonance (MR), nuclear, and others, requires gating of the images to a particular phase of the cardiac cycle. The timing of gating of the cardiac image is usually calculated with respect to the detected R-wave from an electrocardiograph signal from the patient. The duration of a representative cardiac cycle is typically based on the average or median of three or more previous R-to-R intervals, and the phase of the cardiac cycle of interest is typically based on a percent of the representative cardiac cycle duration. However, appreciable variation of paced heart rhythms and abnormal EKG complexes may degrade the image quality and interfere with the means to reduce the radiation dosage using electrocardiogram (ECG, or alternatively EKG) modulation for example.

[0003] The presence of pacer (pacemaker) spikes and intrinsic beats in a paced EKG, particularly those that produce variable trigger delays, may lead to poor image quality (misregistration observed as a projection or abrupt offset of an otherwise smooth edge or surface of the reconstructed cardiac image) due to the reconstruction

of cardiac images from incorrect phases of the cardiac cycle. As used herein, trigger delays refers to a delayed trigger (positive delay) or an early trigger (negative delay). Misregistration may occur in a variety of imaging modalities, including helical CT, electron beam CT, MR, Nuclear/PET (positron emission tomography), and other modalities that use gating for reconstructing images at selected phases of the cardiac cycle. Trigger delays as small as about 15 milliseconds have been found to result in poor image quality in some instances. When substantial trigger delays occur due to pacing, images from incorrect phases of the cardiac cycle are combined with images from correct phases, resulting in misregistration. As a result, R-wave delay, relative to the duration of the representative cardiac cycle, is a contributing factor to misregistration and poor image quality in patients having irregular heartbeats. As used herein, the term irregular heartbeat includes paced heart rhythm and abnormal EKG.

[0004] Accordingly, there is a need in the art for an apparatus and method for cardiac imaging of a patient having an irregular heartbeat that overcomes these drawbacks.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] In one embodiment, a method for acquiring a cardiac image from a patient having a paced heart rhythm, an abnormal EKG, or an irregular heartbeat, is disclosed. A gated electrocardiogram signal having local maxima and minima values and trigger points is received. For a period of time, the time between each trigger point and the associated local maxima or minima is determined. In response to the trigger point occurring at the associated local maxima or minima, a zero time differential for a corrected trigger for gating is calculated, and in response to the trigger point not occurring at the associated local maxima or minima, a time differential for the corrected trigger for gating based on the time difference between the trigger point and the associated local maxima or minima is calculated.

[0006] In another embodiment, an apparatus having electrocardiogram-gated acquisition and cardiac imaging capabilities is disclosed. The apparatus includes an electrocardiograph, a cardiac scanner in signal communication with the

electrocardiograph, an interface board in signal communication intermediate the electrocardiograph and the cardiac scanner, and a storage medium, readable by a processing circuit, storing instructions for execution by the processing circuit for performing the method discussed previously.

[0007] In a further embodiment, a computer program product for acquiring a cardiac image from a patient having a paced heart rhythm, an abnormal EKG, or an irregular heartbeat, is disclosed. The product includes a storage medium, readable by a processing circuit, storing instructions for execution by the processing circuit for performing the method discussed previously.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] Referring to the exemplary drawings wherein like elements are numbered alike in the accompanying Figures:

[0009] Figure 1 depicts an exemplary system for implementing an embodiment of the invention;

[0010] Figure 2 depicts an exemplary gated-electrocardiogram of an irregular heartbeat for use with an embodiment of the invention; and

[0011] Figure 3 depicts an exemplary method for implementing an embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] An embodiment of the invention provides a method, apparatus, and computer program, for acquiring a cardiac image from a patient having an irregular heartbeat. While the exemplary embodiment described herein depicts an electrocardiogram of a patient having a pacemaker as the cause of the irregular heartbeat, it will be appreciated that the disclosed invention is also applicable to other causes of irregular heartbeats, such as Left Branch Bundle Block, Right Branch Bundle Block, intra ventricular conduction defect, other forms of conduction defects disease, and other forms of coronary artery disease, for example.

[0013] Figure 1 depicts an exemplary embodiment of an imaging system 100 for use in medical intervention procedure planning, such as biventricular pacing

planning for example. The imaging system 100 includes: a medical scanner system 110 for generating cardiac image data, such as, for example, image data of the right atrium and the coronary sinus, a data acquisition system 120 for acquiring the cardiac image data from medical scanner system 110, an acquisition database 130 for storing the cardiac image data from data acquisition system 120, an image generation system 140 for generating a viewable image from the cardiac image data stored in acquisition database 130, an image database 150 for storing the viewable image from image generation system 140, an operator interface system 160 for managing the medical scanner system 110 and the cardiac image data and viewable image in databases 130, 150, and a post-processing system 180 for analyzing and displaying the viewable image in database 150 and being responsive to operator interface system 160. Scanned data that is capable of being converted into a viewable image is referred to herein as image data.

[0014] System communication links 210, 212, 216, 218 and database communication links 220, 222 provide a means for signal communication amongst and between systems 110, 120, 140, 160, 180 and databases 130, 150.

Communication links 210-222 may be hardwired or wireless. Operator interface system 160 may be a standalone input/output terminal or a computer including instructions in a variety of computer languages for use on a variety of computer platforms suitable for performing an embodiment of the invention disclosed herein.

[0015] Operator interface system 160 includes a processor 170, such as, for example, a microprocessor (MP), for managing the medical scanner system 110, for managing the data acquisition and image generation systems 120, 140, for processing and managing the information in acquisition and image databases 130, 150, and for managing the post-processing at post-processing system 180. Operator interface system 160 also includes: a memory 200 that contains specific instructions relating to electrocardiogram-gated acquisition and cardiac imaging, user input means, such as, for example, a keyboard 162, and user output means, such as, for example, displays 164, 166. Display 164 may be adapted for exam prescription, and display 166 may be adapted for visualization. Alternatively, displays 164 and 166 may be integrated into one display. In an alternative embodiment, scanner system 110 may include a

memory 117 that contains specific instructions relating to electrocardiogram-gated acquisition and cardiac imaging, and a processor 115 for executing the instructions at memory 117. Memory 117 may be any memory suitable for storing executable instructions, including a CD-ROM.

[0016] Medical scanner system 110 includes an electrocardiogram (EKG) monitor (alternatively electrocardiograph) 112 that outputs electrocardiogram signals 114, such as R-peak events with gating (irregular EKG-gated signals are discussed later in reference to Figure 2), through an interface board 116 into a scanner 118. A patient table 119 provides a stable surface for a patient (not shown) undergoing data acquisition via electrocardiograph 112 and scanner 118. Alternatively, interface board 116 may be used to couple EKG monitor 112 to scanner 118, and memory 117 and processor 115 may be integrated therewith. An example of an interface board 116 is a Gantry interface board. In an exemplary embodiment, scanner 118 is a cardiac computed tomography (CT) system with support for cardiac imaging, however, the illustrated scanner 118 is for exemplary purposes only; other imaging systems may also be used. Examples of other imaging systems include, but are not limited to, X-ray systems (including both conventional and digital or digitized imaging systems), magnetic resonance (MR) systems, positron emission tomography (PET) systems, ultrasound systems, nuclear medicine systems, and 3D fluoroscopy systems. Medical scanner system 110 also includes EKG gated acquisition or image reconstruction 135 capabilities for imaging of the heart. Medical scanner system 110 further includes circuitry for acquiring image data and for transforming the data into a useable form that is then processed to create a reconstructed image of features of interest within the patient. The image data acquisition and processing circuitry is often referred to as a "scanner", regardless of the type of imaging system employed, since some sort of physical or electronic scanning often occurs in the imaging process. The particular components of the system and related circuitry differ greatly between imaging systems due to the different physics and data processing requirements of the different systems. However, it will be appreciated that the present invention may be applied regardless of the selection of a particular imaging system.

[0017] In an embodiment, data is output from electrocardiograph 112 in the form of electrocardiogram signals 114, which may include gating triggers discussed later in reference to Figure 2. The data is then analyzed at processor 115, executing instructions from memory 117 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention depicted in the flowchart of Figure 3 discussed later, to provide a corrected trigger for better synchronization of the gating of scanner 118 in the presence of an irregular heartbeat. Data from scanner system 110 is output to subsystem 230 that itself may include software in data acquisition system 120 to control the data acquisition at scanner 118, and software in image generation system 140 to control image generation from the image data. Operational control may be provided by operator interface system 160 or within subsystem 230 via communication link 212. Data that is output from the scanner system 110, including imaging data and electrocardiogram signals 114, may be stored in acquisition database 130. Data acquisition in system 120 may be performed according to one or more acquisition protocols that are optimized for imaging the heart, and specifically for imaging the right ventricle for pacemaker lead placement. Image generation in system 140 may be performed using one or more optimized 3D protocols for automated cardiac imaging of a pacemaker patient showing lead placement.

[0018] In an embodiment, image data from image generation system 140 is communicated via link 212 to operator interface system 160. The image data used by software at operator interface system 160 for exam prescription and visualization is stored in image database 150. The image data may be archived 167, put on film 168, or sent over a network 169, to post-processing system 180 for analysis and review, including 3D post-processing. Reconstructed views may be saved to a 3D rendering file 182, and a geometric model of these structures and substructures may be saved to a 3D model file 184. Files 182 and 184 may be saved at image database 150 and may be viewed by the operator of operator interface system 160 during either the medical planning of an intervention procedure or during an interventional procedure itself, which may be viewed in combination with a projection image during a 3D-fluoroscopy procedure, alternatively referred to as an interventional image. The operator may view the 3D rendering and model 182, 184 on a display 186, which may

be integrated with displays 164 and 166. In another embodiment, operator interface system 160 may contain the functions of the post-processor system 180.

[0019] Referring now to Figure 2, a gated-EKG signal 300 of a pacemaker patient with one intrinsic heartbeat 305 and two pacemaker spikes 310, as received and displayed at cardiograph 112, is depicted. Signal 300 is referred to as a QS (absent from initial or R wave deflection), as determined by the direction of the electrophysiological signal detected at the lead. Also absent is a distinct R-wave, due to pacing in the right ventricle. Accordingly image acquisition gating with respect to triggering on the upstroke wave or peaks instead of a valley would result in poor synchronization for imaging. Also depicted in Figure 2 are several EKG monitor trigger points 315 (depicted as solid boxes), which are normally used for gating scanner 118. These trigger points which are depicted as solid boxes at location 315 and are currently on the upstroke of the valley because of the presence of pacemaker spikes. At location 305, where an intrinsic beat occurs, the trigger point is at the valley, which is the correct location. In an embodiment, a process corrects the “paced heart rhythms” and abnormal EKGs so that the interpretation of the trigger will be at the correct valley or peak without delay. As can be seen, EKG monitor trigger points 315 are not substantially synchronized with a particular point on the waveform of gated-EKG signal 300. To provide a corrected trigger for the irregular heartbeat depicted in Figure 2, an embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in flowchart format in Figure 3, is employed.

[0020] Referring now to Figure 3, a method 320 for acquiring a cardiac image from a patient having an irregular heartbeat is depicted. At block 325, a gated-EKG signal 300 is received at processor 115, which may be integral with scanner 118 for rapid processing and image data acquisition. Gated-EKG signal 300 may be recorded prior to or concurrent with the imaging at scanner 118. However, if gated-EKG signal 300 is statistically unstable, discussed further later, then gated-EKG signal 300 may be recorded concurrent with the imaging at scanner 118. Gated-EKG signal 300 includes local maxima and minima values (such as S and T in Figure 2 for example) and trigger points 315. At block 330, a delay processing algorithm determines for a period of time, such as about 20 seconds for example but other times may be used as

appropriate, the time between each trigger point and the local maxima or minima associated therewith. If the current triggering location coincides with the local maxima or minima, then no triggering adjustment or delay calculation is necessary. However, if the current triggering location does not coincide with the local maxima or minima, then the data of gated-EKG signal 300 is walked through and compared sample by sample, with each value being stored at memory 117 until a local maxima or minima potential is found and the time differential determined based on the EKG sampling rate and the time difference between the trigger point 315 and the associated local maxima or minima. At block 335, if the EKG trigger 315 occurs prior to the associated local maxima or minima, then a corrected trigger for imaging is calculated as a time delay, and if the EKG trigger 315 occurs after the associated local maxima or minima, then a corrected trigger for imaging is calculated as a time advancement. At block 340 and for the period of time discussed earlier, statistical or probability calculations, such as average, range, standard deviation, or Bayesian probabilities, are made for the time differentials determined in block 330. At block 345, and in response to the range and standard deviation for the time differential being equal to or less than defined limits, a corrected trigger based on the average time differential is calculated and sent to scanner 118 for gating. However, in response to at least one of the range and the standard deviation for the time differential being greater than a defined limit, a corrected trigger for the present heartbeat based on the time differential of the prior heartbeat is calculated and sent to scanner 118 for gating. In an embodiment, the defined limit for the time differential range is about 10 milliseconds, and the defined limit for the time differential standard deviation is about 3 milliseconds. Other time values may be used as appropriate. By providing a corrected trigger to scanner 118, image acquisition gating may be substantially synchronized with the local maxima or minima of the irregular electrocardiogram signal. As used herein, the term substantially synchronized refers to the degree of synchronization being within defined statistical limits, as discussed previously. In an embodiment, the corrected trigger signals are first sent to data acquisition system 120, which processes the signals based on heart rate, real time, retrospective or prospective gating, and helical or cine scanning, and then provides a control signal for data



acquisition at scanner 118. At block 350, cardiac images of the irregular heartbeat are acquired at scanner 118, and in an embodiment, the images are acquired after the period of time, discussed earlier in reference to block 330, for determining the time between each trigger point and the associated local maxima or minima. By compiling time differential data for each heart beat and processing the data concurrently with the output signals for scanning decisions, method 320 enables image acquisition gating to be processed using a corrected trigger on a beat by beat basis, or on a statistical average time differential basis, thereby enhancing the quality of the cardiac image for an irregular heartbeat.

[0021] In an alternative embodiment, the time differential statistics or probabilities calculated in block 340 may be calculated in real time on a sliding window basis, of about 20 seconds for example, so that the time differential and related statistics or probabilities for the corrected trigger may be continually updated, thereby providing an intelligent design capable of learning and anticipating future delays for providing high quality cardiac imaging of an irregular heartbeat.

[0022] An embodiment of the invention may be provided in executable instruction form on a storage medium, such as memory 117 in the form of a CD-ROM for example, that is readable by a processing circuit, such as processor 115 for example, the processing circuit being in signal communication via application software with a graphical user interface at a computer, such as operator interface 160 for example, whereby a user may execute the embedded instructions for practicing the disclosed invention. The technical effect of the executable instructions is to enhance the quality of the cardiac image for an irregular heartbeat on a system adapted for electrocardiogram-gated acquisition and cardiac imaging.

[0023] Some embodiments of the invention have some of the following advantages: improved quality of the cardiac image; automated signal correction for abnormal EKG patients where triggering on their QRS complex may cause difficulty; reduced exposure to ionizing radiation as a result of improved image acquisition gating and therefore reduced time requirement for successful imaging; and, automated recalculation of signal statistics for intelligent real time adjustment of the time differential for the corrected trigger.

[0024] While the invention has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the invention without departing from the essential scope thereof. Therefore, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed as the best or only mode contemplated for carrying out this invention, but that the invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the appended claims. Moreover, the use of the terms first, second, etc. do not denote any order or importance, but rather the terms first, second, etc. are used to distinguish one element from another. Furthermore, the use of the terms a, an, etc. do not denote a limitation of quantity, but rather denote the presence of at least one of the referenced item.